GAO

Report to the Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate

June 1992

DEFENSE FORCE MANAGEMENT

Housing Allowances for Military Personnel in North Carolina and Virginia



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United States General Accounting Office Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and International Affairs Division

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June 22, 1992

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye Chairman The Honorable Ted Stevens Ranking Minority Member Subcommittee on Defense Committee on Appropriations United States Senate

The Senate Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations directed the Department of Defense (DOD) to assess the current system for establishing housing allowance rates. The Committees were concerned that the housing allowance system might be inadequate and inequitable and that it might not be operating as originally intended. In November 1991, after 3 years of effort, DOD published its <u>Joint Service Housing Allowance Study</u>. One of the study's key recommendations was that fair market rents established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) or another appropriate external standard be used as a minimum floor for determining allowances.¹ DOD subsequently decided the recommendation needed further review and directed another study group to consider the use of the fair market rents as a floor as part of its ongoing review of military compensation. That group's final report is expected in mid-1992.

As you requested, we limited our focus to the following information about housing allowances in North Carolina and Virginia for fiscal year 1991:

- the number of military personnel receiving housing allowances,
- the estimated monthly cost of the current housing allowance program, and
- a comparison of military housing allowances with HUD-established fair market rents.

Background

Each service member not residing in government quarters is entitled to a monthly payment for renting or buying private-sector housing. Under the current system, this tax-free allowance has two components: the Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) and the Variable Housing Allowance (VHA). BAQ rates vary by an individual's rank and dependency status. The rates, adjusted annually at the same rate as the military pay raise, do not have a

 $^{^{1}}$ The study did not identify any other appropriate external standard as an alternative to the HUD fair market rents.

consistent relationship with housing cost increases. Because BAQ rates fell far behind housing costs during the rapid inflation of the 1970s, Congress approved the VHA program to provide more assistance for service members.

The methodology for setting VHA rates has resulted in some cases in which junior-ranking personnel receive larger allowances than higher-ranking personnel. Moreover, some service members who live in declining or slower-rising housing markets have experienced allowance declines even though their long-term lease and mortgage obligations have remained the same. Legislation known as the Bateman Amendment prevents a net pay loss and became effective in October 1990; however, it does not protect the service member against significant allowance losses that could negate the entire annual pay raise. Because of such apparent inequities, the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees required DOD to conduct the assessment that resulted in the Joint Service Housing Allowance Study. We provide further information on BAQ and VHA rates, the recommendations of DOD's study, and subsequent DOD study of housing allowances in appendix I.

Results in Brief

In 1991, approximately 48,000 military personnel received housing allowances in the 10 military housing areas in North Carolina, and about 80,000 received them in the 11 military housing areas in Virginia. In each of these states approximately 97 percent of the housing allowance recipients were assigned to duty stations in four military housing areas. In North Carolina the four housing areas were the Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base complex, Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base. In Virginia, the four areas were Norfolk/Portsmouth, Hampton/Newport News, Quantico/Woodbridge, and Petersburg/Fort Lee. Appendix II provides the numbers of military personnel that received allowances in each of the housing areas in the two states.

We estimated that the monthly cost of providing housing allowances to military personnel in North Carolina and Virginia was over \$63 million. Military personnel assigned to duty stations in North Carolina received

²These figures do not include service members assigned to duty stations in Northern Virginia that are part of the Military District of Washington: the Pentagon, Fort Belvoir, and Fort Myer. These duty stations and others in Washington, D.C., and nearby Maryland constitute their own unique military housing area.

more than \$19 million; those assigned to duty stations in Virginia, approximately \$44 million. Appendix III breaks these totals into the estimated monthly cost for the allowances paid to service members in each housing area in the two states.

Our comparison of the total housing allowance³ that military personnel at the same grade level received with HUD's fair market rent rates for each of the different housing areas revealed a number of inconsistencies. For example, the total housing allowance for an E-4 with dependents was above the two-bedroom fair market rate in all of the housing areas in North Carolina, including one area—Elizabeth City—where the allowance was above the rate for three-bedroom units. In Virginia, similar personnel received a total housing allowance that exceeded the fair market rent for one-bedroom dwellings in four housing areas; two-bedroom units in five areas; three-bedroom units in one area; and four-bedroom units in one area. Similar differences exist for officers and enlisted personnel at different grade levels. The dollar amounts of total housing allowances for officers and enlisted service members and the fair market rents in the two states' military housing areas are shown in appendix IV.

DOD housing compensation officials advised us that if the study's recommendation for using fair market rents as an allowance floor was approved, they would use the HUD fair market rents to calculate housing allowances for each military housing area. However, they told us that there were some housing areas that would be subject to more than one set of the HUD rates. For those areas, DOD officials would develop a single set of population-weighted rates on the basis of where service members actually resided. For the military housing areas in North Carolina and Virginia, we compared HUD's fair market rents with DOD's and found the rates generally similar: almost 91 percent were either the same or differed by no more than 5 percent. The DOD weighted rate for one housing area exceeded the HUD rate by 34 percent. DOD officials explained that service members assigned to that housing area were subject to two sets of fair market rents, with one being considerably higher than the other.

 $^{^3}$ For this report, the term "total housing allowance" includes the monthly BAQ and VHA actually paid to service members <u>plus</u> the 15-percent congressionally intended absorption factor for housing costs. (See app. IV for details.)

Scope and Methodology

We conducted interviews with officials and collected data from the Office of the Secretary of Defense and interviewed service personnel in Washington, D.C., and military bases in North Carolina and Virginia. To estimate the costs of the housing allowances, we obtained the rates paid to individual service members and multiplied the rates by the number of individuals entitled to receive that specific rate. Of particular interest was data on the amount of the housing allowances currently paid to military personnel by grade and housing area. We adjusted these figures to reflect the legislatively intended absorption factor and compared the total with an externally developed housing standard.

We used HUD's fair market rents to calculate the costs of modest housing because DOD recommended the adoption of this standard as a minimum floor in its November 1991 Joint Service Housing Allowance Study. For a given housing area, HUD sets the fair market rents at the 45th percentile of the rents for qualified dwellings in that particular area. This means that for a given geographic area 45 percent of the rental housing costs less than the fair market rent and the remaining 55 percent costs more. In this report, we used the fair market rent for each area of North Carolina and Virginia in which the military base was located.

We did not obtain DOD comments on this report. However, we discussed the information in the report with DOD's housing compensation officials and have incorporated their comments where appropriate. We performed our work from May 1991 to April 1992 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

We are sending copies of this report to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and House Committee on Government Operations; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy. We will also make copies available to others upon request.

If you or your staff have any questions concerning this report, please call me on (202) 275-3990. Major contributors to this report were George E. Breen, Jr., Assistant Director, and William J. Rigazio, Senior Evaluator.

Paul L. Jones

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Abbreviations

BAQ	Basic Allowance for Quarters
COLA	cost-of-living allowance
OOD	Department of Defense
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
/HA	Variable Housing Allowance

Current and Proposed Systems for Computing Military Allowances

In this appendix, we discuss the current system for determining housing allowances and explain the Department of Defense's (DOD) proposed modification to this system. We also provide information on developments that have taken place since DOD's Joint Service Housing Allowance Study.

Housing Allowance Program Used by DOD

Each service member not residing in government quarters is entitled to receive a monthly payment to rent or buy private-sector housing. This payment is a tax-free supplement to basic pay and has two components: the Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) and the Variable Housing Allowance (VHA).

Basic Allowance for Quarters

BAQ rates are set annually and vary with an individual's rank, dependency status, and type of living quarters. The rates generally increase with rank and seniority; however, senior enlisted personnel receive higher allowances than junior officers. Under the 1991 pay scale the rates range from \$289.80 monthly for an E-1 with dependents to \$813.90 for a general or admiral with dependents.

There are three rate categories for each rank: the first applies to personnel with dependents, the second to those without dependents, and the third to those who are either single or unaccompanied and live in bachelor quarters, barracks, or dormitories. Military personnel with at least one family member that qualifies as a dependent and lives with them usually fit in the first category. The number of dependents that are in a service member's family does not affect this rate.

The second category is primarily for single or unaccompanied service members without family members living with them and for married personnel that do not fit into the first category. When a husband and wife are both in the military and have children, generally the higher-ranking service member receives the allowance for personnel with dependents; the lower-ranking member receives the BAQ at the rate for personnel without dependents. Both members of dual-service couples without children receive the rate for personnel without dependents.

In the third category, a partial allowance is paid to single or unaccompanied service members that live in government housing: bachelor, officer, or enlisted quarters; dormitories; or barracks. Married personnel living in government family quarters that are officially designated as substandard also receive a partial allowance. The decision

Appendix I Current and Proposed Systems for Computing Military Allowances

not to accept available government quarters is an option for all officers and enlisted personnel in grades E-7 and above. However, personnel assigned to key positions may be required to reside in government quarters.

The BAQ has been criticized for not keeping up with increases in the cost of housing. However, the Congress did not intend for this allowance to cover all off-post housing costs. Beginning in fiscal year 1985, the Congress changed the formula for setting BAQ rates with the intent that BAQ cover 65 percent of the national median housing cost reported by military personnel.

Variable Housing Allowance

To narrow the gap between actual housing costs and the BAQ, Congress approved the VHA program in 1980 and amended it in 1984. The intention was that the VHA program would cover 20 percent of the national median housing costs of military personnel. VHA combined with BAQ was intended to cover 85 percent of the national median housing cost; service members were expected to absorb the rest, about 15 percent of the national median. According to DOD officials, the rate of absorption in recent years has been closer to 20 percent of the national median housing cost because the BAQ increases have been linked to increases in Basic Pay and have not been sufficient to cover 65 percent of this cost index. VHA payments are made to service members living in private-sector housing in most of the communities in the United States. Different rates are calculated for about 350 communities.

Like BAQ, VHA has different rates for each rank, with separate categories for personnel with and without dependents. VHA rates are based on the actual housing costs reported by service members during the annual housing surveys. The methodology for setting VHA rates has produced some cases in which junior-ranking personnel receive larger VHA payments than higher-ranking personnel residing in the same area. DOD officials advised us that although there might be some VHA inversions, when BAQ was also considered there were few. When such inversions do occur, they are caused by wide variations in the actual housing costs reported.

Housing Allowance System Proposed in the Joint Service Housing Allowance Study

The Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees were not convinced that the existing housing allowance program provided service members access to adequate housing on an equitable basis. Thus, the Committees directed DOD to assess the program. DOD was charged with developing an integrated housing allowance system that would determine adequate allowances in an equitable manner for all service members.

In November 1991, after 3 years of effort, DOD issued the Joint Service Housing Allowance Study, which proposed a major change to the military housing allowance program. The study recommended using an external housing cost index—specifically, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) fair market rents—as a minimum floor for determining housing allowance rates. The group further recommended that the existing system remain in effect for those instances in which it produced a higher allowance rate than that established using HUD's fair market rents.

HUD determines fair market rents so that it can compute appropriate subsidies for low-income families acquiring housing. The agency sets these prices at the 45th percentile of the rental rates in the local housing market. In other words, 45 percent of the rental rates are below the fair market rent, while the remaining 55 percent of the rentals are above that price. HUD classifies the dwelling units by the number of bedrooms and establishes the rates annually on the basis of private-market rent levels for units that meet physical adequacy standards. Although HUD includes rental units from all price ranges for this computation, it does not include newly constructed units, luxury units, subsidized or public housing, and substandard housing.

The agency calculates the fair market rents using data from the American Housing Survey² for recent movers, the decennial Census, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index. To ensure as much accuracy as possible, HUD uses the most current data available at the time the rents are estimated and solicits public comments before the rates are finalized. Fair market rents are published annually for 339 standard metropolitan statistical areas and 2,416 nonmetropolitan counties in the United States.

 $^{^1\}mathrm{Such}$ rental units must have adequate plumbing, heating, electrical, and kitchen facilities.

²The Bureau of the Census performs the American Housing Survey for HUD and provides information on the structural characteristics of housing and gross rents.

Appendix I Current and Proposed Systems for Computing Military Allowances

Officials who conducted the Joint Service Housing Allowance Study told us they concluded that the American Housing Survey produced the best external source of rental costs. They used the American Housing Survey data base to compare military and civilian housing expenditures and found that there were no statistically significant differences for persons of the same age, education, and income level. However, the study group did find that there was an insufficient number of renters at the higher-income levels of \$50,000 and above to support the use of the American Housing Survey for determining housing allowance rates for high-ranking military personnel. Nevertheless, these officials told us they believed that the fair market rents program with its inherent adequacy standards could be used to establish an adequacy floor to ensure that all service members receiving housing allowances in lieu of government quarters would receive reimbursement for at least minimally adequate housing in any area of the United States to which they were assigned.

The study group believed that using fair market rents as a housing allowance floor would have several advantages. First, the rates are a widely accepted external data source and, therefore, can provide a more efficient system. Second, the rates are adjusted annually and published for every county and metropolitan area. Third, the rates bear a reasonable relationship to actual housing costs, have an implicit physical housing quality standard, and reflect housing costs for income levels appropriate for military members.

Developments Since the Joint Service Housing Allowance Study

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management and Personnel did not approve the study's recommendations that were submitted in late 1990. Instead, in early 1991, the Assistant Secretary directed the 7th Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation to consider the study recommendations as part of its ongoing review of military compensation. The cost-of-living allowance (COLA) concept of military compensation is a key element of this group's current review. Because review of this matter was still in progress, the Assistant Secretary deferred any decision on recommendations dealing with housing allowances until the 7th Quadrennial Review group has issued its report.

Subsequently, this group drafted a preliminary recommendation proposing the use of a COLA-based compensation system that would include the cost of non-housing expenses on an area-by-area basis. The group proposed using private contractors to perform "market basket surveys," which would identify these costs in each area. Officials in the group advised us

Appendix I Current and Proposed Systems for Computing Military Allowances

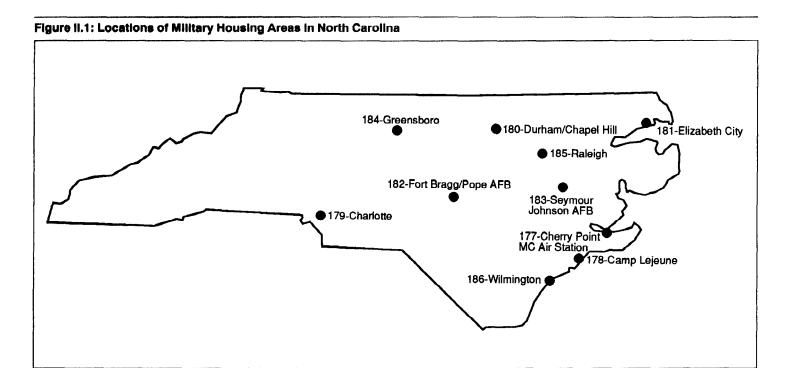
that the military COLA under consideration excluded housing costs because the VHA system already identified area-specific housing costs. They cautioned that this was their preliminary position and it could change by the time they issued their final report.

In December 1991, the Deputy Secretary of Defense rejected the efforts to include either the <u>Joint Services Housing Allowance Study</u>'s fair market rent concept or the 7th Quadrennial Review group's COLA method in the fiscal year 1993 budget submission. The Deputy Secretary said that the recommendations were costly and premature. He also stated that the fiscal year 1993 budget had already been decided upon before the study group made its recommendations and that the 7th Quadrennial Review's final report was not due until mid-1992.

DOD forwarded the <u>Joint Service Housing Allowance Study</u> to the Office of Management and Budget for further consideration. As of May 1992, the study had not yet been forwarded to the Congress.

Military Personnel Assigned to Duty Stations in North Carolina and Virginia During 1991

This appendix contains maps that show the locations and DOD's numerical designations of the military housing areas in North Carolina and Virginia. Tables following these maps identify the numbers of military personnel assigned to the different duty stations in these states during 1991. The tables break these numbers down by grade and housing area.



					Militar	y housing	area				
Grade	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	Tota
Enlisted personnel											
E-1	18	133	12	2	1	87	12	9	2	2	278
E-2	89	552	2	1	1	458	44	4	1	1	1,153
E-3	689	3,350	6	2	2	1,686	135	11	19	6	5,906
E-4	723	4,064	27	9	1	3,647	419	31	35	10	8,966
E-5	706	2,919	104	21	6	4,861	481	59	80	26	9,263
E-6	492	1,849	119	24	8	3,836	336	86	101	28	6,879
E-7	390	1,249	98	28	2	2,810	302	63	89	15	5,046
E-8	136	549	24	5	. 2	873	51	15	32	4	1,691
E-9	75	224	3	2	0	265	23	2	8	1	603
Subtotal	3,318	14,889	395	94	23	18,523	1,803	280	367	93	39,785
Officers*											
W-1	16	65	2	1	0	155	0	1	1	0	241
W-2	46	163	1	0	0	284	1	2	1	3	501
W-3	27	24	1	0	0	161	0	0	5	2	220
W-4	12	34	0	0	0	79	1	1	5	0	132
O-1E	8	33	0	0	0	124	3	4	4	0	176
O-2E	21	87	1	0	0	24	3	0	1	0	137
O-3E	3	26	5	3	1	116	28	2	10	2	196
0-1	35	187	1	1	0	210	22	0	3	0	459
0-2	166	446	4	1	0	558	55	1	4	0	1,235
O-3	273	830	25	56	2	1,423	222	28	49	8	2,916
O-4	153	326	11	33	0	716	73	7	33	4	1,356
O-5	60	150	7	13	0	314	50	6	7	3	610
O-6	16	19	2	5	0	52	2	1	5	0	102
O-7 to O-10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	836	2,390	60	113	3	4,217	460	53	128	22	8,282
Total	4,154	17,279	455	207	26	22,740	2,263	333	495	115	48,067

^aThere are three groupings for officers: warrant officers—W-1 through W-4; officers with prior service as enlisted personnel—O-1E through O-3E; and all other officers—O-1 through O-10.

177 = Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station

178 = Camp Lejeune

179 = Charlotte

180 = Durham/Chapel Hill

181 = Elizabeth City 182 = Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base

183 = Seymour Johnson Air Force Base

184 = Greensboro

185 = Raleigh

186 = Wilmington

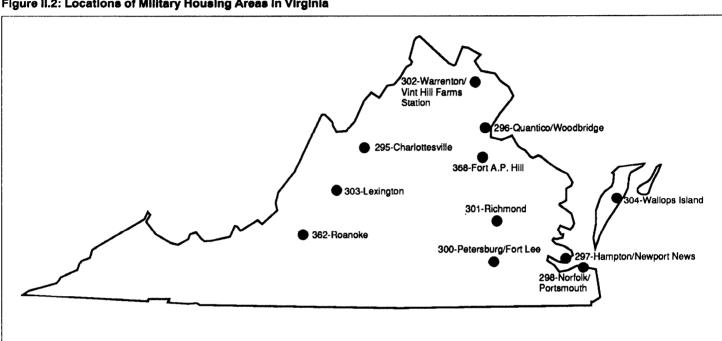


Figure II.2: Locations of Military Housing Areas in Virginia

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						ry housing						
Grade	295	296	297	298	300	301	302	303	304	362	368	Tota
Enlisted persor								·				
E-1	0	17	60	519	21	6	5	2	0_	4	2	636
E-2	0	35	214	1,495	19	4	5	1	1	4	4	1,782
E-3	1	291	421	3,870	29	10	12	2	2	2	10	4,650
E-4	10	540	2,326	9,333	191	28	46	6	5	13	56	12,554
E-5	24	529	2,625	12,625	229	106	93	20	313	30	60	16,654
E-6	23	360	1,990	11,802	322	118	62	19	124	47	76	14,943
E-7	27	296	1,405	5,787	379	144	77	22	88	35	52	8,232
E-8	4	372	387	1,919	125	31	18	7	3	10	11	2,887
E-9	2	230	247	921	38	13	4	2	1	11	5_	1,464
Subtotal	91	2,670	9,675	48,271	1,353	460	322	81	457	146	276	63,802
Officers												
W-1	0	23	10	7	2	2	6	0	0	0	1	51
W-2	0	55	21	399	20	5	7	0	3	2	0	512
W-3	1	59	9	150	23	6	2	0	1	0	2	253
W-4	1	68	15	123	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	223
O-1E	4	49	37	181	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	279
O-2E	2	31	21	229	8	2	1	0	0	0	3	297
O-3E	6	227	34	734	28	5	7	0	1	3	11	1,056
O-1	2	73	216	612	21	6	2	1	0	4	2	939
O-2	8	107	188	1,557	58	5	5	0	0	2	3	1,933
O-3	86	646	629	2,773	234	69	21	23	2	17	36	4,536
O-4	67	801	482	2,242	125	52	20	5	1	8	25	3,828
O-5	19	583	174	1,236	83	35	17	4	1	5	12	2,169
O-6	9	177	41	487	21	5	6	2	1	3	1	753
O-7 to O-10	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Subtotal	205	2,899	1,877	10,732	623	189	87	34	10	41	93	16,790
Total	296	5,569	11,552	59,003	1,976	649	409	115	467	187	369	80,592

Legend

295 = Charlottesville

296 = Quantico/Woodbridge 297 = Hampton/Newport News 298 = Norfolk/Portsmouth

300 = Petersburg/Fort Lee 301 = Richmond

302 = Warrenton/Vint Hill Farms Station

303 = Lexington 304 = Wallops Island 362 = Roanoke 368 = Fort A.P. Hill

Estimated Monthly Costs of Providing Housing Allowances to Military Personnel in North Carolina and Virginia

Table III.1: Estima	atea Montnly H	ousing Co	Sts for Mill	tary Pers	onnei Ass	signed to D	uty Statio	18 In Norti	n Carolina	During	1991
In thousands of do	llars										
					Military	housing a	rea				
Group	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	Total
Enlisted	1,295	5,655	189	45	10	7,511	671	126	200	41	15,743
Officer	460	490	40	80	2	2,202	259	33	90	14	3,672
Total ^a	1,755	6,145	229	125	12	9,713	930	159	290	55	19,415

^aRows may not add due to rounding.

Legend

177 = Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station

178 = Camp Lejeune

179 = Charlotte

180 = Durham/Chapel Hill

181 = Elizabeth City

182 = Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base

183 = Seymour Johnson Air Force Base

184 = Greensboro 185 = Raleigh

186 = Wilmington

Source: GAO's analysis of DOD data.

Table III.2: Estimated Monthly Housing Costs for Military Personnel Assigned to Duty Stations in Virginia During 1991

In thousand	ds of dolla	ırs										
					M	ilitary hou	ısing area		_			
Group	295	296	297	298	300	301	302	303	304	362	368	Total
Enlisted	48	1,369	4,675	24,298	624	236	230	36	23	60	153	31,752
Officer	151	1,145	2,422	7,469	395	136	86	22	7	25	70	11,927
Total ^a	199	2,514	7,097	31,767	1,019	372	316	58	30	85	223	43,679

AROWS may not add due to rounding.

Legend

295 = Charlottesville

296 = Quantico/Woodbridge

297 = Hampton/Newport News

298 = Norfolk/Portsmouth

300 = Petersburg/Fort Lee

301 = Richmond

302 = Warrenton/Vint Hill Farms Station

303 = Lexington

304 = Wallops Island

362 = Roanoke

368 = Fort A.P. Hill

Source: GAO's analysis of DOD data.

This appendix provides tables that list the total housing allowances that individual military personnel receive plus our calculation of the congressionally intended absorption factor of 15 percent. Below the listings of the total housing allowances are HUD's fair market rents for efficiencies and one-, two-, and three-bedroom dwelling units.

The housing allowances generally increase with an individual's grade and seniority, although senior enlisted personnel and officers with prior enlisted service receive more than junior officers in grades O-1 and O-2. Housing allowances generally differ among the military housing areas for personnel of equivalent grade level because of the differences in VHA.

Tables IV.1 and IV.2 show the estimated total housing allowances for military personnel who have dependents and are assigned to duty stations in North Carolina. The tables also show the established fair market rents for each military housing area in that state.

Table IV.1: Estimated Total Housing Allowances for Enlisted Personnel in North Carolina With Dependents Compared With HUD's Fair Market Rents

In dollars										
				MI	Itary hous	Ing area				
Grade	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186
Total housing allowance	es: enlisted person	nel								
E-1	373	374	424	436	385	382	366	419	473	393
E-2	374	376	432	430	386	386	366	424	481	398
E-3	399	402	451	450	410	411	390	439	502	419
E-4	428	430	489	475	456	434	414	464	539	451
E-5	502	498	542	541	504	500	484	523	628	526
E-6	556	545	630	606	614	548	516	558	670	556
E-7	610	585	619	648	631	589	598	631	735	619
E-8	635	630	715	698	678	625	601	684	765	666
E-9	668	651	789	770	738	691	662	741	822	705
HUD's fair market rents										
efficiency	279	255	301	324	260	277	237	282	324	270
1 bedroom	339	312	363	394	313	390	287	344	394	329
2 bedrooms	399	368	427	465	366	407	337	403	465	388
3 bedrooms	503	461	533	581	454	526	424	507	581	483
4 bedrooms	563	516	596	651	507	644	474	568	651	542

Legend

177 = Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station

178 = Camp Lejeune

179 = Charlotte

180 = Durham/Chapel Hill

181 = Elizabeth City

182 = Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base

183 = Seymour Johnson Air Force Base

184 = Greensboro

185 = Raleigh

186 = Wilmington

In all housing areas, except for Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base (182), the total housing allowance for E-1 personnel is greater than the fair market rent for a one-bedroom dwelling unit. In six areas—Camp Lejeune (178), Elizabeth City (181), Seymour Johnson Air Force Base (183), Greensboro (184), Raleigh (185), and Wilmington (186)—the total housing allowance for E-1 personnel is greater than the two-bedroom fair market rent. In the remaining four areas, the total housing allowance is below the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit. In all areas, except Durham/Chapel Hill (180), the total housing allowance for E-3 personnel is equal to or greater than the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit. E-4 personnel in all but one of the housing areas receive allowances greater than the two-bedroom fair

market rent but below the three-bedroom fair market rent. In Elizabeth City (181) the allowance is greater than the three-bedroom fair market rent.

Table IV.2 shows similar data for officers.

Table IV.2: Estimated Total Housing Allowances for Officers in North Carolina With Dependents Compared With HUD's Fair Market Rents

In dollars											
A count process of Companions and Companions and Companions A country of Companions and Companions	Military housing area										
Grade	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	
Total housing allowan	ces: officers										
0-1	552	566	598	611	540	528	546	573	655	562	
0-2	604	612	657	674	599	570	605	631	719	620	
O-3	678	672	742	778	699	659	689	718	791	693	
O-4	808	804	905	939	836	767	809	847	923	807	
O-5	890	915	989	1,020	909	870	921	960	1,056	907	
O-6	920	920	994	1,026	914	902	930	968	1,061	921	
0-7	1,002	1,002	1,029	1,062	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,097	1,002	
O-8	1,002	1,002	1,029	1,062	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,097	1,002	
O-9	1,002	1,002	1,029	1,062	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,097	1,002	
O-10	1,002	1,002	1,029	1,062	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,097	1,002	
HUD's fair market rent	18										
efficiency	279	255	301	324	260	277	237	282	324	270	
1 bedroom	339	312	363	394	313	390	287	344	394	329	
2 bedrooms	399	368	427	465	366	407	337	403	465	388	
3 bedrooms	503	461	533	581	454	526	424	507	581	483	
4 bedrooms	563	516	596	651	507	644	474	568	651	542	

Legend

177 = Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station

178 = Camp Lejeune

179 = Charlotte

180 = Durham/Chapel Hill

181 = Elizabeth City

182 = Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base

183 = Seymour Johnson Air Force Base

184 = Greensboro

185 = Raleigh

186 = Wilmington

The total housing allowance for all officers is greater than the four-bedroom fair market rent in all housing areas except Cherry Point (177), Durham/Chapel Hill (180), and Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base

(182). In the latter three cases the total housing allowance is greater than the fair market rent for a three-bedroom dwelling unit.

Tables IV.3 and IV.4 present similar data for military personnel assigned to duty stations in Virginia.

Table IV.3: Estimated Total Housing Allowances for Enlisted Personnel in Virginia With Dependents Compared With HUD's Fair Market Rents

in dollars												
	Military housing area											
Grade	295	296	297	298	300	301	302	303	304	362	368	
Total housing allo	wances: enlis	ted person	nel									
E-1	424	532	430	453	398	426	629	357	403	357	485	
E-2	424	532	433	463	400	428	629	357	403	357	485	
E-3	444	555	461	491	425	450	662	379	426	375	508	
E-4	481	631	496	523	444	477	714	404	466	402	545	
E-5	563	721	579	598	528	566	794	490	547	469	654	
E-6	616	799	658	676	572	614	857	561	618	516	691	
E-7	738	881	714	732	653	702	943	619	700	589	769	
E-8	771	917	771	776	715	743	984	690	759	643	823	
E-9	835	958	814	803	790	834	1,049	766	817	699	891	
HUD's fair market	rents											
efficiency	351	511	359	359	321	321	292	281	265	282	331	
1 bedroom	428	621	436	436	386	386	355	341	320	343	403	
2 bedrooms	503	731	514	514	450	450	420	401	372	402	475	
3 bedrooms	629	914	642	642	565	565	523	503	460	505	592	
4 bedrooms	704	1,023	719	719	633	633	586	563	514	565	• 666	

Legend

295 = Charlottesville

296 = Quantico/Woodbridge

297 = Hampton/Newport News

298 = Norfolk/Portsmouth

300 = Petersburg/Fort Lee

301 = Richmond

302 = Warrenton/Vint Hill Farms Station

303 = Lexington

304 = Wallops Island

362 = Roanoke

368 = Fort A.P. Hill

For E-1 personnel in three housing areas—Charlottesville (295), Quantico/Woodbridge (296), and Hampton/Newport News (297)—the total housing allowance is greater than the fair market rent for an efficiency

dwelling unit. In two areas—Wallops Island (304) and Fort A.P. Hill (368)—the total housing allowance is greater than the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit. In one area—Warrenton/Vint Hill Farms Station (302)—the total housing allowance is greater than the fair market rent for a four-bedroom unit. In the remaining five areas, the total housing allowance is greater than the fair market rent for a one-bedroom unit.

For E-4 personnel in five housing areas—Norfolk/Portsmouth (298), Richmond (301), Lexington (303), Roanoke (362), and Fort A.P. Hill (368)—the total housing allowance is equal to or greater than the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit. In Wallops Island (304) the allowance is greater than the three-bedroom fair market rent, and in Warrenton/Vint Hill Farms Station (302) the total housing allowance is greater than the fair market rent for a four-bedroom unit. In the remaining four areas—Charlottesville (295), Quantico/Woodbridge (296), Hampton/Newport News (297), and Petersburg/Fort Lee (300)—the allowance is greater than the one-bedroom fair market rent.

Table IV.4 presents similar information for officers.

In dollars											
and the second second second second	Military housing area										
Grade	295	296	297	298	300	301	302	303	304	362	368
Total housing a	illowances: office	ers									
O-1	656	820	608	638	550	599	851	522	607	487	678
O-2	711	831	656	684	590	655	881	570	671	550	705
O-3	832	935	791	811	728	779	984	698	798	678	815
O-4	929	1,080	931	959	845	886	1,136	831	957	796	968
O-5	1,040	1,176	1,019	1,049	951	1,010	1,212	947	1,050	898	1,062
O-6	1,045	1,194	1,048	1,084	956	1,024	1,246	980	1,061	909	1,071
O-7	1,080	1,232	1,083	1,121	1,002	1,059	1,285	1,015	1,138	1,002	1,107
O-8	1.080	1,232	1.083	1,121	1.002	1.059	1,285	1.015	1.138	1,002	1,107

Table IV.4: Estimated Total Housing Allowances for Officers in Virginia With Dependents Compared With HUD's Fair Market

HUD's fair market	rents										
efficiency	351	511	359	359	321	321	292	281	265	282	331
1 bedroom	428	621	436	436	386	386	355	341	320	343	403
2 bedrooms	503	731	514	514	450	450	420	401	372	402	475
3 bedrooms	629	914	642	642	565	565	523	503	460	505	592
4 bedrooms	704	1,023	719	719	633	633	586	563	514	565	666

1,002

1,002

1,059

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1,138

1,138

1,002

1,002

1,107

1,107

Legend

1,083

1,083

1,080

1,080

1,232

1,232

Rents

0-9

O-10

295 = Charlottesville

296 = Quantico/Woodbridge

297 = Hampton/Newport News

1,121

1,121

298 = Norfolk/Portsmouth

300 = Petersburg/Fort Lee

301 = Richmond

302 = Warrenton/Vint Hill Farms Station

303 = Lexington

304 = Wallops Island

362 = Roanoke

368 = Fort A.P. Hill

Officers assigned to five housing areas—Quantico/Woodbridge (296), Hampton/Newport News (297), Norfolk/Portsmouth (298), Petersburg/Fort Lee (300), and Roanoke (362)—receive total housing allowances greater than the fair market rent for two-bedroom dwelling units. Officers assigned to three areas—Charlottesville (295), Richmond (301), and Lexington (303)—receive total housing allowances greater than the fair market rent for three-bedroom units. Officers assigned to three housing areas—Warrenton/Vint Hill Farms Station (302), Wallops Island

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(304), and Fort A.P. Hill (368)—receive allowances greater than the fair market rent for four-bedroom units.

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